2:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1945 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

He is no longer apt to be shot at by Government soldiers and he brings his troubles to the Government. The provincial governors and the district heads are better men and better paid than they used to be and all new candidates have courses of instruction before appointment. There are systems of State and tribal courts which are becoming more and more effective. There is a special department of bedouin affairs which is staffed entirely by Hadhrami tribesmen: five or six years ago no Hadhrami tribesmen were employed in any positions of responsibility.

As regards social services, in 1934 there was one doctor, mainly for the Sultan though he ran a public dispensary, and medical services cost Rs. 5,500 a year: in 1944 the sum voted was Rs. 74,000 for medical and sanitary services. There was an establishment of four doctors, and a State hospital for fifty in-patients was being built in Mukalla.

In 1934 education cost Rs. 6,000 and about three hundred boys received some sort of schooling. In 1944 Rs. 1,054,000 was provided. The number of boys in primary Government schools on the coast has increased to about seventeen hundred. There were between a hundred and thirty and a hundred and forty girls in the new Mukalla girls' school, and an intermediate boarding school, assisted by the British Council and a grant from His Majesty's Government, had been started with about eighty boys. As part of the famine relief measures, children were brought down from the Hadhramaut and have now been taken over by the Qu'aiti State which bought a village outside Mukalla and is now housing three hundred boys and girls in it. A wall enclosing garden land has been built round it and the children work the garden and are apprenticed to various local trades. They are given a modest schooling and it is hoped that they will also be taught by means of a village council to run their own village.

Another State educational experiment owes its impetus mainly to the enthusiasm of the young men of Mukalla. A number of young men have gone through a course organized by the Education Department in how to teach illiterate adults to read and write. These teachers compiled a coolies' vocabulary of seven hundred words or so and when I left were about to teach coolies from the Hadhramaut, who had come seeking for work at the coast on account of the famine, how to write the language they speak, a sort of basic Arabic. There are schemes for producing a small newspaper in this simplified form of speech and for developing some public-health consciousness.

What little the State could do towards the war effort it has done. It provided a company for guard duties in Aden while the Italians were in the war. It has raised a Pioneer Company for service in the Middle East Command. It has guarded the R.A.F. aerodromes in the State and provided coastal guards. The Public Works Department has built an R.A.F. station at about a third of the cost expected. It has landed and handled a great quantity of R.A.F. stores. In addition, at the outbreak of war when the surplus balance was about Rs. 80,000, it contributed Rs. 20,000 for general war purposes, and Hadhramis at home and abroad subscribed to a

18:Ingrams G-3 (1934-36)1938 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

out to meet you. Many people prefer to walk down the *'aqaba*, and in any case the drivers stop at the top to tie up the brakes. I have only walked down once, and that was on the morning of the New Year. I sat for a short time at the top and it really was a most beautiful sight watching the day break over the minarets and white houses of Tarim.

"Tarim and thou desirest no more" is a local saying, and in truth I know of no happier places to live in than Tarim and Seiyun. I shall never forget our first impressions of Tarim nor I think does anybody else forget his, but the charm of these places grows with knowledge and they have a hospitable and cultured society. There is little literary learning in Mukalla or Shihr: Mukalla can be difficult to live in, but Shihr is always friendly and welcoming. Seiyun and Tarim are not only that, but can talk of affairs, of history, and of philosophy. The whole country is full of poets, and not only quotes the old poets but records constantly current history in *qasidas*, and that is how much of it survives. At a Shabwani dance the poets assemble and in turn compose extempore couplets, which are repeated by the choir leaders and taken up by a hundred throats.

Tarim and its rich suburb of 'Aidid, where there are several beautiful Riviera villas, are of course under Kathiri rule, but they and the small village of Al Ghuraf are in Tamimi country. One interesting fact about Tarim that I have learnt recently is that it contains a state within its walls. This enclosure, which contains a few houses inhabited by the Seiyids of Al Haddad, is ruled by their *mansab* under some ancient right. His subjects are completely under his jurisdiction, and even if they commit offences in the city of Tarim are not tried by the Sultan but handed over to him. The intelligentsia of Tarim call him the *Baba* (the Pope) and his state the *Fatikana*. Tarim and Seiyun both have old religious academies (*Rubats*) to which students come from considerable distances in the west of the Protectorate and from the Yemen. I remember when I first passed the Tarim Rubat a long time ago there was a rush to exclude the contaminating influence, and all the doors and window shutters were hastily banged. Life gets more pleasant when crowds of children and adult hangers on cease to follow you shouting *Nasrani* (Christian). When I returned to Mukalla from the interior in March 1937 one small boy did shout Nasrani, but was immediately corrected by a friend who said "*That's* not a Nasrani, that's Ingrams."

The Tamimis, who stretch several miles on the way to Seiyun, and down the Wadi Maseila to below Qasm, the Tamimi capital, are a Qu'aiti tribe, so that Tarim and Al Ghuraf form islands in their territory. There are no Badu sections to the Tamimis, and they all live in the wadi and emigrate largely to East Africa and the East Indies. They are however an astonishingly disunited tribe whose sections were constantly warring against each other, mostly over land questions. In this way they are a great contrast to their neighbours, the Manahil, who belong to the same Confederation, the Beni Dhanna. The Manahil are all Badus but are completely united in following their young chief 'Aidha bin Tannaf, a very fine lad of about twenty-five. I thought at first that the Manahil were not going to join in the truce, but after holding back for a little while they came and signed, and have never caused the slightest trouble, though 'Aidha had considerable difficulty in restraining

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
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up the blueprint of its educational policy and method twelve years ago. As a result of his visit he was able to submit a valuable, encouraging and practical report, reviewing educational progress in the Hadhramaut over the past decade and giving guidance for the next ten years. 871

On 15th January, 1949, a Teachers' Training College was opened at Gheil ba Wazir. 874 ●

The Kathiri State Education Officer completed a six months' training course at Mukalla and Gheil ba Wazir in September, 1949, and returned to Sai'un to take up his duties.

A new religious institute for training Qadhis was opened at Gheil ba Wazir at the end of October, 1949, the principal for which was appointed from the Sudan. Half the cost of the building was met from public funds and half from public subscription.

After consultation with the local people new schools were opened at Qaidoon, 'Amd, Hajrein and Lajrat in the Du'an Province. 871

Advances were made during 1950 in female education. The Director of Education, Mukalla Government, visited Gheil ba Wazir and Shihr Province during April, 1950, to gauge public reaction to the proposal to set up girls' schools. The scheme met with a favourable reception and it was agreed to set up girls' schools in Gheil, Shihr and Dis.

Furthermore, in December, 1950, a Government girls' school was established in Sai'un, two female teachers being provided by the thriving Beduin Girls' School at Dis. There are also four non-government girls' schools in the Kathiri State with 651 students and 23 teachers.

In September, 1950, the headmistress of the Mukalla Girls' School inspected the girls' school at Gheil ba Wazir and submitted a report of her findings to the Mukalla Education Department. This visit, the first of its kind in the Protectorate is symptomatic of the new enlightened spirit in the Hadhramaut in regard to female education.

During October, 1950, it was found possible to select four pupils from Gheil ba Wazir for employment as irrigation pump apprentices, while one pupil from the Beduin Boys' School at Dis was appointed to the Mukalla secretariat for training as a tribal court clerk.

It was agreed, subject to approval to the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme No. D806 being received, to send nine Qu'aiti, Kathiri and Wahidi students for periods varying from six to 10 years, to Hantub Secondary School, Bakht-er-Rudha and the Gordon Memorial College in the Sudan. The Sudan Government has agreed to receive these pupils.

Hadhrami scholars continue to do well abroad. In 1949, three students returned from the Sudan after doing the full Bakht-er-Rudha course and took up appointments as primary school teachers. One student gained a first-class school certificate and passed into the Gordon Memorial College, and another at Bin Khaldun school in Syria was placed first out of a class of 150 pupils in sixteen subjects.

The beginning of 1950 saw the return of another Hadhrami pupil from Hantub Secondary School in the Sudan, where he had been sent

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sistent progress in breaking down the prejudices of the Arab community. In 1950, a venereal disease treatment center functioned in the Civil Hospital, and a second center at the mission hospital was subsidized by the government. In that year, small dispensaries were conducted in Aden by the Sudan Interior Mission and the Danish Church Mission, and two clinics were operated by private physicians. A H 743

Two small hospitals, with a combined total of 60 beds, were located at Mukalla and Ash Shihr, in Eastern Aden Protectorate, in 1950. A child welfare center was organized in Mukalla, while 15 dispensaries were active in scattered towns in the coastal region and the Hadhramaut. Eighteen dispensaries were in operation in different parts of Western Aden Protectorate.

Laboratories. The principal medical laboratory is that of the Civil Hospital at Crater, in Aden township. It is equipped for the performance of clinical, serologic and microscopic examinations. Clinical laboratory facilities are also available at the mission hospital. A 742

Schools. There are no schools for the training of medical personnel, but government scholarships are provided for professional study and for postgraduate work at schools in the eastern Mediterranean countries or in the United Kingdom. A H 874 658

In 1948, a course designed to improve the standards in midwifery was started at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Crater. Practical training in nursing is given to men and to a limited number of girls at the Civil Hospital. The Keith Falconer Mission Hospital undertakes the training of medical assistants for work in the dispensaries in Western Aden Protectorate.

Personnel

Physicians. The number of civilian physicians practicing in the Colony totaled 26 in 1950. Nine medical officers and 13 assistant medical officers were affiliated with the Medical and Health Department of the H A 759